THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
WEEKLY TRIBUNE
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The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the valuable reading matter of the Daily, comprising the latest news by Telegraph and the Mails, Market Reports, Literary Letters, one choice Story each week, and standard miscellaneous matter. It is printed on fine paper, and furnishes more reading than the large sheet of the New York Weekly Tribune. It is published every Friday at the low price of $1.00 a year in advance. Two copies to one address, $1.75. Twenty Copies to one address $15.00.

Chicago Daily Tribune

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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DR. A. S. ROBINSON, Professor of Medical Chemistry, Medical Institute, Chicago, Illinois.
DR. A. S. ROBINSON, Professor of Medical

The Daily Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 6, 1853.

THE EXPEDITION MARKET.

There is a strong upward tide feeling manifested at this time, among Produce dealers, not only here, but throughout the nation, at such odds in relation to the Dry Goods, for two years past. Cotton has engrossed the attention of the principal part of the speculators in our agricultural productions, and the pillars of that trade have relied so high that the value of bottom lands and slaves in the Southern States increased beyond all expectation, and brought about a state of mind resembling prosperity among Cotton planters, and slave breeders and drivers, never before attained. Rice, however, Breadstuffs appear to attract attention, and we think there just now is approached as much speculative feeling in relation to them for the coming year or two, as there has been about Cotton. We do not mean to say that the latter article has been a prize from within with the relations of supply and demand; for we think it has not. The great increase of our and other Cotton growing world, resulting from California and Australia, have given an impetus to the cost of cultivation, and led to the production of volumes of physical importance, especially the Woods—that have pulled out the dormant energies of the laboring people, and given native and remunerative employment to every human mouth that was capable of being fed. Thus, at once, as it seems, will the time of peace be when war challenges, with famished cries, the attention of the nations, for the clashing of our peaceably and fruitfully, and thus of over the commotion of other fabrics was almost doubled. But there is a point of consumption beyond which the power for her little farmers without a corresponding increase of population. The price of cotton, consequent on demand, stimulated production to a great degree, and the supply and the demand are no longer in unequal—what look place in reference to cotton, now seems inevitable in regard to Breadstuffs. In the United States, the harvest of small grains has probably never been more favorable than during the present season, nor the aggregate yield larger. So also with Indian Corn and Potatoes, with all of the other vegetables, which constitute no small portion of the food of the great mass of the people. But wherever we turn, we see not a element of improvement in progress or preparation, which can not be so, lead for many years, and which will require all the unemployed labor of the country at prices greatly above any ever before paid. In our own State there are not less than twenty thousand hands engaged in building railroads, and in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, twice that number. The same condition of things is a modified degree, exists in nearly all of the States, from Maine to Texas. Thousands of agents are employed to hunt up hands in the cities, villages and country, but they are unable to supply the demand. Prices are constantly advancing at the point of work, where work increases, and the "pail and watchword, "two dollars a day and roast beef" more likely to be realized in a practical way before another year passes. Indeed, in nearly all of the mechanical departments of labor, it is already a thing fact.

In the condition of things, it may readily be seen, that the consumers of breadstuffs are in a category much greater number than the producers, while the general prosperity of the consuming classes enables them to use more freely of the articles of prime necessity than they have ever done before. It is true that production will be greatly aided by the ease and facilities of transportation which the railroads offer; but this can by no means equal the increased demand for consumption.

Such is a fair view of the general condition and tendency of the leading staples, in our own country, without reference to foreign markets. But just at this time, the news from Europe indicates that the guardians over the larger portion of the continent will be short about a third of the usual average. France, instead of exporting to England, will be necessarily dependent on the supplies from the Mediterranean and the Wheat growing regions on the borders of the Black and Baltic Seas. Germany will not yield more than a sufficiency for her own population. We do not affirm this to be the exact state of the matter; we only say the foreign news so indicates. In New York, last Friday, after the receipt of private advices by the steamer from Liverpool, the Wheat market, at same price than a fortnight before at 1847, the sale amounting to over 100,000 bushels, and an advance of two to three cents. A prominent commercial journal of that city, dated Saturday, says "the large commercial houses from Europe have had a wonderful effect upon certain articles in the market, particularly breadstuffs, as will be seen by the trade report in another page.—The greatest activity prevails in flour, of which some sales of thousands of barrels were made yesterday. The rates have rapidly advanced within the past three days, and should the news by the Atlantic, due to-morrow, be of the same tenor as that brought by the Europa and Hermann, we may expect the price of breadstuff to reach a figure that will astonish every body."

The Atlantic arrived on Monday, and the news she brought may be seen under our telegraph head. The announcement of it was received a wild excitement in New York, and Buffalo, and led to a large advance. The market also sympathized, and spring Wheat went up fully seven to twenty per bushel.

It is plain that the action of the French Government as well as that of the two Sicilies and Greece, admit of but one interpretation, and that is that the news are very short. Wheat long and despite which such things there will be some reality in them, for it has ever been their policy to allay public anxiety in reference to such matters, and prevent a repetition of those revulsions which always occur during periods of famine.

But notwithstanding all these circumstances, there is great danger of speculation being carried to an extent that may involve thousands of capitalists in ruin, and do far more mischief than are concerned, the greatest prudence is now essary. We do not think Wheat will hereafter average much above what it has averaged during the last two years. But if it is has not there is high price in other grains during that time. This has been an unusual condition, which could not continue long, and we have looked for a change for some time. Fortunately for the State of Illinois, and our city, as its great commerce, I anticipate, the change has come at a most propitious period. It finds us with abundant crops, and the facilities for transportation great and rapidly increasing. It opens to us a new era in our prosperity as a State and as individuals. All that is wanting to secure to us the advantage growing out of the present exigencies in reference to our great staples of trade, is prudence and moderate caution.

A Shipwreck Stories.

The Loss of the American Steamer Mountmorenci Gone.—The following account from Sidney, New South Wales, is all we have to add to the loss of the American steamer Mountmorenci City:

The Mountmorenci City, an American vessel, was wrecked on the night of the 15 to by coming on a reef in Moreton Bay, on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney. 52 of her passengers and crew were lost. The captain, W. H. Allen, and 21 were saved. The captain, W. H. Allen, is severely blamed for not keeping a lookout, and for not taking the precaution of having a watch on the forecastle, who was with his comrades at the time. The night was fine and the moon full shone.

The Mountmorenci City belonged to Messrs. Robert Gerard & Co., Baltimore, who have in a vessel on her for $52,000. She was valued at $100,000.

☞ The Free Democratic Convention of New York met on the 31st ult. at Syracuse. John Jay was elected President. An attempt was made to deal the Maine Law on the platform, but after such a discussion the resolution was voted down. John F. Hale and Gerrit Smith were both present and addressed the Convention. A full State ticket was nominated. The Convention was very enthusiastic.

Young American Triumphant.

We do not imagine that there is one honest, intelligent and patriotic citizen of our Union, who did not fully share our feelings of indignation and surprise with which we learned that President Pierce had appointed George Saunders, of Young America and Democratic Review memory, to be Consul at London, vice Col. Appleton resigned. We have not given our own much trouble, heretofore, about Mr. Pierce's qualifications to office. Politicians and statesmen of the principal part of the operations in our agricultural productions, and the pillars of that trade have relied so high that the value of bottom lands and slaves in the Southern States increased beyond all expectation, and brought about a state of mind resembling prosperity among Cotton planters, and slave breeders and drivers, never before attained. Rice, however, Breadstuffs appear to attract attention, and we think there just now is approached as much speculative feeling in relation to them for the coming year or two, as there has been about Cotton. We do not mean to say that the latter article has been a prize from within with the relations of supply and demand; for we think it has not. The great increase of our and other Cotton growing world, resulting from California and Australia, have given an impetus to the cost of cultivation, and led to the production of volumes of physical importance, especially the Woods—that have pulled out the dormant energies of the laboring people, and given native and remunerative employment to every human mouth that was capable of being fed. Thus, at once, as it seems, will the time of peace be when war challenges, with famished cries, the attention of the nations, for the clashing of our peaceably and fruitfully, and thus of over the commotion of other fabrics was almost doubled. But there is a point of consumption beyond which the power for her little farmers without a corresponding increase of population. The price of cotton, consequent on demand, stimulated production to a great mind degree, and the supply and the demand are no longer in unequal—what look place in reference to cotton, now seems inevitable in regard to Breadstuffs. In the United States, the harvest of small grains has probably never been more favorable than during the present season, nor the aggregate yield larger. So also with Indian Corn and Potatoes, with all of the other vegetables, which constitute no small portion of the food of the great mass of the people. But wherever we turn, we see not a element of improvement in progress or preparation, which can not be so, lead for many years, and which will require all the unemployed labor of the country at prices greatly above any ever before paid. In our own State there are not less than twenty thousand hands engaged in building railroads, and in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, twice that number. The same condition of things is a modified degree, exists in nearly all of the States, from Maine to Texas. Thousands of agents are employed to hunt up hands in the cities, villages and country, but they are unable to supply the demand. Prices are constantly advancing at the point of work, where work increases, and the "pail and watchword, "two dollars a day and roast beef" more likely to be realized in a practical way before another year passes. Indeed, in nearly all of the mechanical departments of labor, it is already a thing fact.

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The Free Soil and the Democratic Meeting in the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of October, will open in the city of Chicago "a four days session" of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association; and it is confidently believed that then and there will be found, perhaps the greatest show of standard fruits the world ever saw, and the best school of Western Pomology ever instituted.

Besides hundreds in the West, many of the most eminent Pomologists and successful Fruit Growers of the East, have signified their intention of being present, with choice collections of fruits, which, added to the glorious abundance of this favored season in the broad Northwest, may certainly be expected to make up a gathering of fruits and Fruit Growers to warrant the bold prediction above.

The arrangements and programme are not yet completed; but the large City Hall on Randolph is granted us, and the first morning will be set apart for the arrangement of fruits, and permit us to organize at 10 A. M.

It is proposed to take up the perishable fruits first, and go through the whole catalogue before returning to the old subject of discussion.

There will be three sessions daily; and, as heretofore, the discussion will be continued in a brief, easy, conversational style, and a regular Reporter engaged to aid the Secretary in preserving remarks for publication.

An address, during an evening session, and several valuable reports are expected from members. It is also proposed to fix upon a table of prices for nursery trees, based on age and variety rather than size; and to attempt a settling the true standard of shape, and hight, for prairie cultivation, and other matters of interest to fruit growers.

The member fee is one dollar, for publication purposes; and proceedings will be distributed gratis. Persons unable to attend can send packages and fruit to the Prairie Farmer Office, or to Dr. J. A. Kennicott, 96 Lake street, marked "N. W. F. G. A."

Editors, generally, are requested to publish this notice, and all interested, north and south, east and west, are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN A. KENNICOTT, Pres't.

What is Done with the Money sent to New Orleans.

At our benevolent citizens no doubt would like to know in what manner the aid sent to New Orleans is disposed of, we copy the following article from the S. O. *Bulletin* in relation to the matter.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The inquiry is often made of us what this Association is doing with the money sent to it, and we think it is a proper one, though it should be directed to the members thereof. Every donor has, as we conceive, a right to know the purpose to which his gift is applied. With these views we made application to such members as could furnish information, and were met in a kindly spirit and with a prompt response.

We give to the public the result of our inquiries, though there is no pretense to settles certainty in regard to the position of the fund, we predicted upon estimates formed upon such data as is at command; but we are satisfied that no material difference will be found to exist, when an official report be made by the Association.

The Association have under their charge, at this time, seven infirmaries for the reception of the sick and destitute, of which there are now onete discharged from their infirmaries as cured, but unable to go to work; and three asylums for orphans—widows, or those of diet parents.—Many of these are full, and others fast becoming so. Their hospitals, however, embrace but a small proportion of those taken care of by this philanthropic body. Single persons only, and those who call on a member of the Association before the fever has reached a point that it would be dangerous to remove them, are taken to infirmaries. Others are attended at their residences. Nurses, provision, &c, furnished.

The rules of the Association require weekly reports from members of their list of sick, and their participation, but the severity of the epidemic has been such, that it is impossible for those who live in the more infected districts to comply with the rule without neglecting those under their charge, and they have been excused under the circumstances.

Dr. Stanton, a member and one of the directors in the Third District—Rev. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Vanasanne. From the breaking out of the epidemic, they have been incessantly engaged sacrificing their time, night and day, with a most commendable spirit of charity and benevolence to the poor sick, and have had the care of some 500 or 600. They have no time to report. Others there are, too, equally compelled. The Association have taken charge of about 6,000; and of them, 2,500 are supposed to be now under treatment—3,500 discharged as cured or dead. If the fever continues to the 1st of October, we have no reasonable ground for anticipating, from present indications, a total of less than 10,000, and it may reach a higher figure.

We are only surprised that so many can be taken care of and provided for by a body of 30 men; but recently they have added some 15 to their number as assistant members, which they have a right to do, though by their constitution restricted to 30 active members.

Nothing but a devotion of their entire time to the cause in hands they have gratuitously undertaken, would enable them to accomplish so much.

To each of our readers we may suppose that the Howard Association is receiving more money than they will have use for, we can state that their actual receipts up to this time, including expenses to this city of about $20,000, are less than $60,000, while they will require at least $120,000. They have, however, through the papers and other sources, advices of further contributions. What would they have done but for the noble and generous aid given them by others out of the city? The North, South, East and West have stepped forward in a telling testimonial of their sympathy for our suffering city. Without this assistance, where would the Howard Association have been? Without necessary aid, what would have become of the faithful physicians, nurses or physicians, without a place of water to appease a devouring thirst; most have gone with them in their place visitations, in order to undeposit, that however circumstances the epidemic is, it would seem still greater ravages, but for the zeal, the courage, the indefatigable energy of these Samaritans.

Men for the most part habituated to a life of ease, they have given up their homes and the comforts of their domestic circle, to take their place at the pillow of suffering—and what suffering! The most repugnant duties, the most abject labor, they have taken in their only stead. At the outset of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference, a number of young men, with a sudden ardor, and from which are constantly heard cries and groans of agony. Those who have seen the state of the sick, know the effect which every report of suffering. The load which it brings in the dead of the day. The house is one of the hospitals established, by the society in this city.

There, two men who have families and fortunes are for, but whose we shall not name, for fear of wounding the delicate feelings of a very accomplished lady, and the most modest, yet most generous of men, in the cause of humanity. Their services are unequaled or advanced elegant.

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The Daily Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

We would remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at a short notice, on the shortest possible notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for either our Chicago Store, on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, or the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Edition may be obtained at the Desk. Price.....2 cents.

Terms to be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Single Copies of the Morning Edition.....2 c.
Single Copies of the Evening Edition.....1 c.
Weekly Tribune or the Weekly Prairie Farmer, per copy.....2 c.
Four or more copies each, for mailing and post.....2 c.

☞ Advertisements to insure a insertion in the current issue must be handed in to POST, office, before twelve o'clock.

☞ Mr. L. Lawrence is the Agent for the Tribune office in the town of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TUNNEL.

We are informed that Mr. Gostenz has concluded an examination of our river—ascertained the depth of water, nature of earth to be excavated, and foundation strata,—and has come to the conclusion that a Tunnel can be built.—This was deemed the fundamental question, by the citizen's meeting, at the City Hall, and we are gratified to be able to announce that it has been decided so satisfactorily by a gentleman so distinguished in engineering science as Mr. Gostenz. We understand that he is now preparing estimates for his plans, and that he will submit them to the inspection and obtain the opinion of Col. Mason, and other eminent Engineers, in reference to them before he submits them to the Committee of Citizens appointed by the Mayor. The plans under consideration will have reference to the greatest durability, so that the work, when finished, will be of the most substantial character, and yet not involving a costly sum of the citizens.

The public may be assured that as soon as the plans are completed and passed upon by scientific gentlemen, they will be presented to the Tunnel Committee, and through it to every citizen.

Boring Attempt at Robbery

About 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, while a gentleman by the name of Dunn, was quietly passing near the corner of Wash. and Market streets, he was met by two persons going in opposite direction, who opened to the right and left as if to let him pass, but on coming in line with them, he was seized by the throat by one of them, while the other proceeded to rifle his pockets, and upon his calling for the watch, a pistol was presented by one of the assailants and he was ordered to desist from making an alarm.

At this moment watchman Delaney and Efield, who had been in company with Dunn a short time previous, came up and a fracas commenced in their attempt to arrest the offenders, during which two pistol shots were fired, one at each of the watchmen, one of the balls grazing Efield's arm, and the other taking effect by Delaney's groin. Clubs now came into requisition, and after receiving several heavy blows, one of the men who made the attack, by the name of Douglass, was secured and taken to the station house—and in the morning Haines the other, was arrested by the Marshall.

Officer Delaney, though severely, is not dangerously wounded.

The case will come up for investigation immediately, before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, now in session.

These two men have been recognized as having been in the city all summer, connected with the "Pecan Pack" auction rooms, as "outside bidders," and practicing other games adopted by the fraternity of rascals.

The New Orleans Fund.

Messrs. Editors:—In this morning's Tribune I notice a communication in regard to the collection taken in *Trinity Church*, for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, purporting to be written by a member of said Church, to which I feel called upon to reply.

The money and memorandums were handed by the Sexton last Monday afternoon. The former amounting to $24.50 and the latter $34, making in all $58.50. I found some difficulty in collecting the memorandums, as the residences of the individuals were not stated—one of them for $3, I have still in my possession, which probably belongs to said correspondent. On Friday last I called three times at the Mayor's office, but found it closed; on Saturday morning I call again, paid the full amount, and took the Mayor's receipt for the same, enclosed to Trinity Church.

As regards my motives in connection with this matter—I can only say that I feel it my duty when called upon by a public meeting to serve upon the Relief Committee, to accept the appointment and use my utmost endeavors in carrying out the object of the meeting. This I have done. The Press of this city have for the past six years afforded me ample opportunity of *"advertising myself and business."*

Yours respectfully,
W. W. DANENHOWER.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 1853.

The Rev. Jackson.—Since this Company has quotationized itself, by its "ball playing" in New York, we have heard many inquiries as to the meaning and derivation of their somewhat antique designation. The following is the history At the time of the organization of the Company, and before a name had been decided upon, the (then) Chief Engineer of the Department, S. F. Gale, Esq., presented to the young Company a pair of Red Jackets, which now hangs in their hall of meeting. As a compliment to the donor, the committee appointed to select a name suggested that the title of Red Jacket be adopted, which was done, and the Company have ever since prospered and done valuable service to her that name. A Bucket Company, upon which the Common Council of Chicago bestowed the name and appurtenances of Engine Company No 4, wore a scarlet jacket, but this uniform did not suggest the name the Company now bear.

Quick Painting.—We have been shown by Mr. Youngstedt, a beautiful specimen of painting on silk. The design represents a bunch of grapes, just as it was picked from the bush, and is a very correct representation. Mr. Y. is about to open a school in Chamberlain's Daguerrian gallery, on Lake street. He promises to learn young beginners the art in eight lessons, no matter how little nature's ability they may have for such work. The painting is intended for paper, silk, velvet and all kinds of ladies' and for cushions, aprons, &c., it must look very nicely. Young ladies who wish to accomplish themselves in this art would do well to call on Mr. Y. at his rooms.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon as some workmen were hoisting a large stone by means of a derrick on to the wall of the First Baptist Church, now building on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, the derrick broke, and the stone in its fall struck two of the men, injuring them considerably. The men taken into Dr. D. S. Smith's office, and their wounds dressed.

☞ We received yesterday morning a copy of the New York *Herald*, of Saturday morning by which we are under obligations to Capt. I. T. Pratt, of the favorite steamer Northern Indiana.

Bonapart's Court.—The Court was occupied chiefly yesterday in selecting jurors, and attending to civil business. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

[illegible]

Latest First Coming.—The steamer *Lady Elgin* which arrived on Sunday, reports passing a large fleet of vessels, between Mackinaw and this city, all bound here. There are some 12 to 14 in all, and a part of them have been 20 to 25 days out from Buffalo.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. R. T. RUSSELL & CO.,
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